Page 5, line 23, after "novel" insert --human--.

Page 7, line 9, before "In" insert --Preferably, up to 15 consecutive or 20 nonconsecutive amino acids may be deleted, substituted or added, more preferably up to 10 consecutive or 15 nonconsecutive, and most preferably up to 5 consecutive or 10 nonconsecutive amino acids.--.

Page 9, line 24, after "oligonucleotides." insert --Preferably the oligonucleotide comprises a sequence identical to at least 20 continuous bases in a nucleotide sequence of the DNA, more preferably at least 30 continuous bases, and most preferably 45 continuous bases.--.

Page 15, line 15, insert

--Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a figure showing construction steps and restriction enzyme map of plasmid p46-1.

Fig. 2 is a figure showing a comparison of amino acid sequence of the novel human transporter (hENTR1) encoded by p46-1 with amino acid sequences of human es type transporter hENT1 with human ei type transporter hENT2. The portions

shown by asterisk indicate amino acid residues which are identical to each other. (Amino acid residues are shown by the single letter code.)

Fig. 3 is a figure showing a comparison of regions considered to be transmembrane regions (underlined portions) in the amino acid sequence of hENT1 and amino acid sequences of hENT2 and hENTR1. The portions shown by asterisk indicate amino acid residues which are identical to each other. (Amino acid residues are shown by the single letter code.)

Fig. 4 is a figure showing a comparison of hydrophobic plots based on the amino acid sequences of the novel human transporter (hENTR1) encoded by p46-1, human es type transporter hENT1 and human ei type transporter hENT2.

Fig. 5 is a figure showing a result of Northern hybridization carried out on a poly(A)$^+$ RNA filter {filter of Human Multiple Tissue Northern Blots (manufactured by Clontech)} of the human heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas using a partial sequence (about 1 kb) of the novel human transporter (hENTR1) cDNA as the probe.

Fig. 6 is a figure showing construction steps and restriction enzyme map of plasmid p3-2.

Fig. 7 is a figure showing a comparison of homology of the amino acid sequence of novel human transporter (hENTR1) with the amino acid sequence of novel rat transporter (rENTR1). The asterisk indicates amino acid residues which are identical to each other and the period indicates amino acid residues which are homologous to each other. (Amino acid residues are shown by the single letter code.)

Fig. 8 is a figure showing construction steps and restriction enzyme map of plasmid pRENTR1-Nor.

Fig. 9 is a figure showing a result of Northern hybridization carried out on a poly(A)$^+$ RNA filter {filter of rat Multiple Tissue Northern Blots (manufactured by Clontech)} of the rat heart, brain, spleen, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis using a partial sequence (about 0.4 kb) of the novel rat transporter (rENTR1) cDNA as the probe.

Fig. 10 is a figure showing a result of Northern hybridization carried out on a poly(A)$^+$ RNA filter {filter of mouse Multiple Tissue Northern Blots (manufactured by Clontech)} of the mouse heart, brain, spleen, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis using a partial sequence (about 0.4 kb) of the novel rat transporter (rENTR1) cDNA as the probe.

{Description of the Reference Numerals and Signs}

kb: kilobase pairs

Ap: ampicillin resistance gene

knt: kilonucleotides

Detailed Description of the Invention--.

Page 67, line 16 - page 69, line 25, delete

"Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a figure showing construction steps and restriction enzyme map of plasmid p46-1.

Fig. 2 is a figure showing a comparison of amino acid sequence of the novel human transporter (hENTR1) encoded by p46-1 with amino acid sequences of human es type transporter hENT1 with human ei type transporter hENT2. The portions shown by asterisk indicate amino acid residues which are identical to each other. (Amino acid residues are shown by the single letter code.)

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Fig. 4 is a figure showing a comparison of hydrophobic plots based on the amino acid sequences of the novel human transporter (hENTR1) encoded by p46-1, human es type transporter hENT1 and human ei type transporter hENT2.

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Fig. 8 is a figure showing construction steps and restriction enzyme map of plasmid pRENTR1-Nor.

Fig. 9 is a figure showing a result of Northern hybridization carried out on a poly(A)$^+$ RNA filter {filter of rat Multiple Tissue Northern Blots (manufactured by Clontech)} of the rat heart, brain, spleen, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis using a partial sequence (about 0.4 kb) of the novel rat transporter (rENTR1) cDNA as the probe.

Fig. 10 is a figure showing a result of Northern hybridization carried out on a poly(A)$^+$ RNA filter {filter of mouse Multiple Tissue Northern Blots (manufactured by Clontech)} of the mouse heart, brain, spleen, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis using a partial sequence (about 0.4 kb) of the novel rat transporter (rENTR1) cDNA as the probe.

{Description of the Reference Numerals and Signs}

kb: kilobase pairs

Ap: ampicillin resistance gene

knt: kilonucleotides".

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31-33, 38-41 and 45 as follows: